WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1879.

Amusements To-Har. Personal American Philadelphia La Polite Maries. Good Opera House-The Korry Gow. Maines. Baverly's Theatre-The Marie Slipper. Maines. Restor & Binl's Gorden Courst. Modison Square Garden II. M. S. Pinsfors. New York Aquarium-II. M. S. Pinsters. Matthew Sible's Gorden - Enchan on Presetten Minitedly Browley and 29th at Theater Comique - Mailizan Guerd Chowder, Matine Stating of Theater - Woodfert's House.

Will Mr. Kelly Explain?

When we have thought that Mr. KELLY was grasping in his own hands too much control of public affairs, and making the man power, we have opposed him-politically, not personally.

At present THE SUN and Mr. KELLY appear to be, in many important respects, pursuing the same line of action. But there is one feature of Mr. Kelly's course which we do not understand, and which we think he is called upon quickly and frankly to explain. And that is by what system of ethics he reconciles going into a convention and voting for candidates, with a refusal to abide by the action of the convention in a certain contingency not improbable.

This question is being pointedly put, not by the opponents of Tammany only, but by some of its most clear-headed friends.

Mr. Kelly must not take this suggestion his own. Let him bring it out. It may convince all doubters, and they are numerous at present.

We Rather Think Not.

Mr. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Corporation Counsel, is a cool, clear-headed lawyer, as likely as any man of his age to figure conspicuously in New York politics hereafter. Any opinion upon a question of law deliberately expressed by Mr. Whitney would be entitled to very respectful consideration. But if a conversation between Mr. WHITNEY and a reporter for the Erening Post be correctly reported in that esteemed journal, we apprehend that the Corporation Counsel must have been talking more as a politician than as a lawyer. He is reported to have

"Commissioners MacLean and Monuson are de fo officers. No final decisions have as yet been based in their cases by the courts, but whether it is finally de-cided that they were rightfully or wrongfully appointed, their acts as Commissioners while de nom officers are perfectly legal. They can, for instance, legally appoint the inspectors of election."

We are aware that the courts have gone very far in sustaining as binding the acts of what are denominated officers de facto. We think a more careful consideration of the whole subject will lead to a retrograde action on their part in this respect. If the acts of a man who assumes an office without any legal title are just as valid as those of a real officer, then there is, in effect, no distinction between a man in office and a man out of office. If we are to be governed by spurious Police Commissioners we may next have a spurious Supreme Court and a spurious Court of Appeals.

We think the courts have gone altogether too far in construing as valid the acts of officers de facto but not de jure. Judges of loose-jointed intellect, like Noah Davis, who have thought it was their duty to exercise a kind of paternal government rather than to administer the exact law. have committed the error of believing that If they did not support the acts of usurpers government would go to pieces. Their doctrine and decisions directly encourage disorder and lawlessness.

Suppose Mr. MacLean and Mr. Morrison go on and appoint inspectors of election. What color of title can the inspectors derive from such an appointment? Messrs. Morrison and MacLean are impudently usurping their office in the face of a decision Court of Appeals. They are in no proper sense officers, either de jure or de facto. They are unauthorized intruders—with no more lawful authority as Police Commissioners than any two tramps and vagabonds one may run across in the highway.

A great deal of trouble may yet ensue about the inspectors of election if Mr. Mon-RISON and Mr. MACLEAN are allowed to participate in their appointment. We rather think the courts-so far as they are not partisan-will look with disfavor on such lawlessness, and inspectors so appointed may be enjoined from acting.

The Dangerous and Despotic Power of the Speaker.

The Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives recently met at Long Branch, and announced that they had greatly improved the parliamentary methods of transacting business; had reduced the number of rules considerably, and had provided for the control of the majority more effectively than under the existing system. Undoubtedly the House rules are complicated and require to be condensed and simplified, for the benefit of the new legislator, and for many of the old stock too, who give but little attention to the indispensable forms upon which the success of legislation materially depends.

So far as the majority are concerned, no change was required for their protection. Majorities usually know how to take care of themselves, and the rules of parliamentary bodies in constitutional governments are generally supposed to provide for the minority, who are comparatively powerless without that protection. We shall be curious to see, therefore, in what respect the Committee have strengthened the hands of

the majority. The change most needed, and most difficult to effect, is that of the autocratic authority of the Speaker, which, in the last twenty years, has come to be an anomaly, if not an enormity, in legislation. The Constitution never contemplated the possibility of such a growth of power in the hands of one man as now exists, and it was never attempted to be used until the civil war made men too familiar with every form of abuse, and check was found to be impracticable in the

midst of bloody strife. The Speaker appoints all committees, "unless otherwise specially ordered by the House." This authority creates an interested party inside the House for the Speaker from the very start, usually composed of the leading men of both sides. Chairmanships and places on the Ways and Means, the Appropriations, the Judiciary, Commerce, Claims, Foreign Affairs, Naval Affairs, Military Affairs, Indian Affairs, Post Office and Post Roads, Banking and Currency, Territories, and the like, are eagerly sought after, and the Speaker has thus the means in his hands of advancing the importance of whatever members his partiality may select for these commanding

It is supposed by those not familiar with the usages of legislation that the member

order of debate is determined by a private peal personally to the Speaker for permission, and, in fact, to solicit a favor at his

dependant. This system has led to another great abuse of power, affecting the interests of the people at large. A member cannot offer an important resolution or measure of any kind, with the least expectation of a hearing, without first consulting the Speaker, and obtaining his consent and cooperation. An ambitious, dangerous, or venal Speaker has, by these various resources, the reins of legislation in his grip, and may pull them government of the city too absolutely a one | as he pleases. The House is made subservient to the Speaker, instead of the Speaker being the servant of the House, to execute its orders.

COLFAX and BLAINE, especially the latter by his more affirmative character, shaped egislation to suit themselves, the party with which they acted, or the special interests they represented. And the usage deseemded to Mr. RANDALL, who has, of course, followed in the track of his illustrious predecessors, justifying himself by precedent which the Republicans could not dispute. the Speaker exercises more power than any other officer of the Government, and it reaches further than that of the Executive. A great principle is involved and not the unkindly. We presume he has a theory of personality of the Speaker, in curbing this the churches, the lectures, the concerts, and

neonstitutional prerogative. It is difficult to reform in this direction, because the Speaker is exofficio Chairman of the Committee on Rules, and the members of it are mostly composed of men whom he has elevated to distinction in the House, me of whom, at least, expect to eccupy the chair themselves in the course of political events. Therefore, while one class do not desire to offend the Speaker, another class do not care to strike at his authority in the remote hope of being called to use it.

England and Morocco.

The disposition to turn the Mediterranean Sea into a British lake has apparently made. of late, two notable manifestations. As if with intent to add another to the line of Mediterranean posts which, beginning at Gibraltar, on the extreme west, and taking Malta for its way station, has fastened itself on Cyprus in the extreme east, the British military authorities are turning their attention to Mitylene, showing great Interest in the water supply and other items of domestic economy of that Island. At the same moment, a Madrid journal, the Gaceta Universal, publishes the news from Tangier that English guns have been placed in position on fortifications there, "by English officers, who are constructing fortified barracks for the use of English troops coming from the East Indies."

Doubtless this story-at least that portion concerning the East India troops-may be taken with some grains of allowance; but that English workmen have been for some time at work at Tangler, with a view to mounting a six-gun battery there, is not denied. Out of this what political and military changes may come, only the future can disclose. Certain it is that the Spanish journals read in this event a sign of alliance between England and Morocco.

To suppose that England contemplates the annexation of Morocco is preposterous even Spanish anxiety could not go to that extent. But with the military possession of Tangier, or a protectorate over it, England would have all of Morocco that she could ask, and the command of both sides of the narrow strait leading into the Mediterranean.

A droll feature of the Tangier case is that some of the Spaniards are inclined to interpret it as a friendly move on the part of Great Britain toward Spain-a move to acof the Supreme Court, just delivered, and | quire Tangler with a view to voluntarily founded on well-considered decisions of the giving up Gibraltar. England never yet voluntarily gave up such a position, and is not likely to do so now. Spain has long wishest to offer her Centa in exchange for Gibraltar. Ceula is the mate of Gibraltar the other Pillar of Hercules. A scaport town of Africa, directly opposite Gibraltar, and only seventeen miles distant, well supplied with water, Ceuta has in its overhanging mountain the possibilities of an impregnable position. It has belonged to Spain for upward of two hundred years; and probably Centa, together with the neighboring fortified city of Tangier, with its spacious bay and commanding position, could, in the hands of a naval power like England, be made but little less important than Gibraltar. As for Spain, she would probably, to secure Gibraltar, be willing to give up to the Sultan all her few remaining coastwise possessions in Morocco, as an inducement

for him to part with Tangier. It is safe to say, however, that if England is really moving to recover Tangier, which she possessed and held for twenty-two years, two centuries ago, it is not with any idea of making a present of Gibraltar to Spain. She will hardly give up the bird in the hand for the two in the African bush. The chances are that the whole situation is exaggerated. Half a dozen Armstrono guns were landed at Gibraltar, and then towed in lighters to Tangier, there to be mounted. But it does not follow that this was done in pursuance of any but a private contract wwh the gun makers. It is not wholly safe to assume that England would, without consultation, arouse the suspicion of other continental countries besides Spain, in undertaking to control both sides of the strait.

Women at the Polls of Massachusetts. To obtain the privilege of voting for school officers granted them by the law approved last April, the women of Massachusetta must make application to be duly registered on or before the 15th of this month. Two weeks only remain, therefore, before we shall have the figures to show just how large a proportion of the female citizens of the State who might vote if they would merely take the few simple steps required to reach the ballot box, will pay even so small a price for obtaining a voice in the management of the schools in which their children are educated.

The present indications are that not many of them will avail thereselves of the privilege, and that the first results of the experiment will not justify very sanguine hopes in the advocates of woman suffrage. As a rule the Massachusetts women, who being in a majority might control the school elections if they banded together, continue indifferent to voting and view the business with actual aversion. Perhaps if they could east their ballots for all officers, as men do the case might be different; but as Col. T. W. Higginson remarked last week in a meeting at Worcester, "this year a small vote is expected." It will, however, be larger than seemed probable a few months ago, for vigorous efforts in the way of public meetings and personal appeals have been made to the women to throw aside their timidity and

Speaker is recognized and given the floor. they will be kept up to the last day of the The practice is directly the opposite. The time allowed for registering. Male and female speakers are going through the list of the Speaker, or of the chairman for State holding meetings in the principal the time being, and his discretion is abso- towns and cities, and making appeals to lute. So that to exercise one of the original | their women hearers to demonstrate their rights of membership, it is necessary to ap- | interest in education and their desire for the extension of the sphere of their sex by rallying at the polls. But the great mass of hands, which makes the applicant a partial | the Massachusetts women remain as indifferent as ever, and the idea of qualifying themselves as voters has never been seri ously considered by them, even if they have harbored it at all.

This manner of treating the privilege of the ballot on the part of the women of Massachusetts is certainly suggestive. Of all the States in the Union, that is the one most conspicuous for its women of strength of mind and independence of judgment. The number of female taxpayers and of spinsters who have a direct interest in public affairs Is exceptionally large. Yet even in Massachusetts the suffrage is offered to women and they either reject it as something which they do not value, or are afraid to take it lest they might appear to be exercising functions that are not feminine. In fine, voting is not fashionable in Massachusetts. and the efforts of some women of high position have, up to this time, failed to make

But the ice has been broken, and when the election has passed the women who stayed Except in the dispensation of patronage, away from the polls may reach the conclusion that voting is not so dreadful a thing after all. Still, there are no present indications that next year, or five years from now, they will be crowding the polls as they do the ball rooms.

Pennsylvania and California.

In Pennsylvania, before the adoption of he new Constitution, which was accomplished against the most strenuous opposition of the Rings and the monopolies, the traffle in charters was a regular business. The Legislature passed them in batches naming three or four persons as corporators and granting privileges and powers of alnost every description. They were then used or sold, as suited the convenience of he manipulators. It was perfectly well known that from certain persons at Harrisburg and Philadelphia a charter could be ought that would serve almost any purpose-except building a railroad to the moon. From this source came the Credit Mobilier and the California and Texas Construction Company—corporations that have made, some noise in the world in connection with the Union and Texas Pacific Railroads.

In California they have the Central Pacific gigantic corporation with insatiable maw, and arms reaching everywhere on the coast from Oregon to Arizona. It has not only a monopoly of the through trade from the East, but of the local trade of the tributary States and Territories; and, as usual, it has seized nearly all the facilities of business including wharves, ferries, and all else f certain value. It began under a local charter granted by the State to four or five ien, who were willing to serve the public in this corporate capacity in return for certain enumerated privileges. But, like the genli uncorked from the bottle by the poor fisherman, it speedily assumed the proportions of a monster and threatened to swallow its creator. It received a great land grant and subsidy from the United States, and now the five jobbers of yesterday are the five kings of to-day, with the Pacific coast under their

Very few Eastern people are taking any real, intelligent interest in the California election that occurs to-day. California is on he other side of the continent: elections out there of late years have turned largely on what are called, more or less correctly, local issues; moreover class and personal feeling play a part in California politics that is confusing and unintelligible to the average newspaper reader in New York or Boston. Yet beneath the surace confusion there are momentous issues of principle and policy, and it may yet turn out that the importance of to-day's election has been underrated.

Things must indeed have come to a serious YER GARFIELD into the State to harangue the untutored natives of the pine woods on th wonders of John Sherman's financiering and the atrocious designs of the rebei brigadiers.

We are pleased to learn that THE SUN'S suggestion touching the propriety of putting the Hon, William A. Wheeler in the chair of the Saratoga Convention has not been thrown away upon the Republican managers. If the Lone Fisherman of Franklin County has any of the oil of harmony about him, now is his

time to produce it. Mr. THURLOW WEED knows that WARwicks should never show up on the scene unless they are quite sure of being able to ply their vocation of King-making-or Governormaking as the case may be-with success and profit. Hence, Mr. THURLOW WEED prudently stays away from Saratoga. He has no fancy for exposing himself, at his years, to the humiliation of a personal defeat.

There is a growing feeling of impatience among the big States of the West and South in regard to the provision of the Constitution which guarantees to every State equal representation in the Senate. Such a feeling is to be deprecated, but the recent developments in Rhode Island are not calculated to soothe it.

Apparently the Bordeaux electors are not taking much interest in politics this year. Out of 24,129 on the registration only 7,373 went to the pells-or, as the French would say, to the urns—at the recent election. Of these 3,933, or nearly one-half, voted for the aged radical BLANQUI, whose election from the same circumscription a few months since was quashed by the Chamber of Deputies on the ground f his ineligibility. Since then he has been released from prison, but has not been restored o citizenship. As he has not obtained a quarter of all the votes registered, the election will be held over again a week from next Sunday. Even if he succeeds in obtaining the necessary number of votes on this second trial, it is no believed that the Chamber will allow BLANQUI

to take his sent. Under the head of "Pharisees and Mormons," the Toronto Globe, the leading Canadian newspaper, exceriates the Fraudulent President and Mr. W. M. Evants for their ridiculous circular to the European powers on the Mormon question. The Globe says:

"The recent despatch of a letter by the United State Government to certain European powers on the subject of Mormotion is the codest time of assumption to be found in the annals of modern international relations. The idea of charging great Bernant, Gormony, Norway sweeten and Demourt with the 2011, and consider of them the chain of the darkest with the resistance of them the chain of the darkest with the resistance of them. them the claim of the darkest and that reas of the one beamed crimination of the Wester regular might in accorded interance in a Fourth of July cration, by passed over winner holyes, but that it should be mad-the oversion of deliferate representation in a seriou-decement, composed made the distance of the Secretary of white, and approved by the President and his Cabinet is surely enough to cause something more than per-amused surprise.

The Globe should remember that the people of the United States did not elect HAYES to the Presidential chair which he fraudulently fills, and should not therefore, be held responsible for his absurd attempts to gain cheap noto ricty.

It is ascertained that the Wachusett's chief damage by running on Beacon Ledge was the loss of a part of her false keel and forefoot. It is remarkable that the Kearsarge, also a third-rate, and of exactly the same tonnage, and carrying six guns, ran aground not far who rises first in his place to address the I their repurgence to their new duties, and I from the same place about a year and a half I it, are an honor to the country.

ago. It is also remarkable that this is the sixth case of grounding of United States vessels this year, and yet our navy is not enormous. The Wachusett has contributed her full share to SARATOGA, Sept. 1 .- Where has the money

these adventures, for it was this same vesse that grounded in the Mississippi a few weeks ago in attempting to carry out the Ancient Mariner's fancy for getting up a naval show in the region of the roaring Wabash.

Every year invalids flock to Saratoga to quaff its healing waters and be made whole, This week Saratoga will witness the departure of several distinguished political invalids whose burts all the waters of all the springs cannot medicino.

Our dependant contemporary, the Evening epress, speaks of the report that Mr. John KELLY has struck a bargain with CONKLING. Connert. & Co. as "a black, unmitigated, bad lie," We infer from this language that our dependent contemporary discredits the report in question.

Does Insurance Superintendent SMYTH calize the muschief he has done in shaking Senator Pomenoy's guileless faith in human nature?

Alike from hillside and seaside come reorts that the season now drawing to its close has been unusually prosperous for the enter tainers of summer boarders. Prices have usually been lower than in some former years, but profits have been good through the increased imber of guests. Besides, the average length f stay of the visitors has been greater than in he era of hard times. This summer's experinee is a token of reviving prosperity in the trading world.

To-day the people of California will elect a Governor and other State officers, besides members of Congress; the citizens of San Franisco will change their municipal magistrates from Mayor down to the pettiest elective office and local officials will be chosen in the several counties. Upon the result of the election depends whether California will be governed by an administration in sympathy with and willing to enforce the provisions of the new Constitution or whether that instrument will be virtually nullified by the indifference or hostility of those who will be sworn to sustain it. The anvass has been earnest, but not demonstrave. All parties have labored with quiet intensity of purpose and the contest-with one rent and notorious exception-has been remarkably free from acts of violence and scenes of

xcitement. There are four State tickets in the field. The topublican ticket is headed by George E. Pen-INS, President of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, for Governor. The People's party. r the New Constitution party, otherwise called he Honorable Bilks, nominated for Governor Dr. HUGH J. GLENN of Colusa, who is a large andholder, and the Democrats adopted GLENN, out otherwise nominated a straight Democratic ticket. The party known as Workingmen, of which DENIS KEARNEY is the head nominated for Governor William F, White of Santa Cruz, a well-to-do farmer, who is decribed as a mudsill by his adversaries. Rev. I. S. KALLOCH is the nominee for Mayor of San Francisco on the Workingmen's ticket.

STIRRING THE CAULDRON.

Thompson's Patch vs. Haskin's Horoscope

Eye of Newt and Toe of Frog. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The battle of Patch against Horoscope which has een waged in THE SUN for some time back has deeper meaning than either of the contestants has been candid enough to confess. That your renders may see through it, let me borrow Thompson's patch to wipe the cobwebs from the lens of Haskin's horoscope.

So far as political machinery can elect a man.

Mr. Cooper was elected Mayor by the aid of bree anti-Tammany organizations, known as e Irving Hall or Cooper party, the County Democracy or Hart-Bixby party, and the City Democracy or O'Brien-Haskin party. Although the people voted him into office, I think t will be conceded that if these organizations had not consented to his nomination they would had not consented to his nomination they would not have had an opportunity to do so, and he consequently would never have been Mayor. The gentlemen at the head of these organiza-tions say that Mr. Cooper, to secure that nom-ination, promised that, when elected, he would divide the offices equally among the three or-

t us see how he kept this promise thus far. Let us see how he kept this promise thus far. Instead of the City Democracy getting anything, their Chairman, Mr. Haskin, got kicks and cut's for merciv asking for the retention of its brother in a \$2.500 clerkship.

The County Democracy has received any mount of promises, and one laborer on the big

pipes.
Cooper's whole patronage has, therefore, been distributed to his own organization, and en distributed to his own organization, and a very small portion of that too. The whole it has been given to three Assembly districts. The Sixteauth District has been given two Poce Commissioners and about \$10,000 worth of a clerksbips and places in the desartments of the Mayor's control. This district is run M. J. Power and places.

under the Mayor's control. This district is run by M. J. Power.

The Egiticenth District is given a County Clerkship, worth at least \$50,000, with patronage under him worth \$50,000, and also receives at least \$25,000 worth of patronage from the Department of Public Works. This district is run by the owner of the celebrated patch, H. O. Thempson.

The Harlem district has received an array of Harlem district has received an army of

The Hariem district has received an army of laborers, inspectors of streets, and small but easy places, with some lucrative jobs for its loss and his friends. This district is run by Hughey Moore, the contractor.

So it will be seen that the anti-Tammany people in electing Mayor Cooper to break down a John Kelly one-man power, have created a three-man power in the persons of Power, Thompson and Moore. Bad as John Kelly is,

certainly is better than any one of these

he certainly is better than any one of these three.

In conclusion let me say that I now beg to return to Mr. Thempson his patch, and in doing so suggest to him that it is not only no disgrace for him to wear a patch, but he should feel proud of it, and after he is done with it he should lend it to his associates to mend their damaged reputations.

Let me also return to Mr. Haskin his horoscope, with the advice that instead of joining John Kelly, or whining about Thompson's patch, he, like a good anti-Tammany man, sworn to destroy any power in politics which does not emanate from the people, should convert his horoscope into a shotgun, and, figuratively speaking, should "go for" all these would-be dictators.

Fair Plax.

A Doctor of Divinity Contradicted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. In vestersys sus I read with some surprise the report of the ev Dr. Simpson's sermons in Brooklyn on Sunday. In serting that a secret society known as the "Invisible

me are existed in Texas—nor any other for such purposes as he indicates.

I have served the United States Government as a selecter and officer during and since the receiving, and any free the styring a fermion of as a session and as intelligence and as intelligence and as intelligence and as intelligence with a first property of the session from the styring as a matrix born bemoras. This is also from from a present a commission with the people disting fravelled every county in the great state.

Commissioner for No. 1998.

I fully entherse the areas intelligence. For the most five years I have translated in Fourier and account of a newspace of the property of the state of the property of the pr

The City's Money.

The Board of Apportionment, vesterday, auhorized the issue of \$100,000 of Brooklyn bridge honds, however founty that t House stock, and \$20,000 of assment leads, appropriated \$15.00 for the erection of classic bodies, and \$12.50 in the increase of the thr signify in the Tablets fourth Ward, and gave \$17.18 to the Louise Deboral Norsery and Union dictory, and \$1,081.98 to the Asylum of Sisters of St.

For the library of the gentleman, or the book self of the scholar or the parier table of the family, r the literary endection of the young man of study. that can be more attractive or useful or matric and stoutly-bound semi-annual volumes in which the North American Review is now presented by its emergetic usiness manager, Mr. Meteatr, through its publishers t Appleton & Co. of thescity? Each of the volumes is adder nestably disquisitions on the great questions that eccapy the mind of the world, and the areas movements of the human race, and the press operations of the times. The volume that contains the six monthly issues of the first half of the present year is as excellent as any of the volumes of the previous two years in which it was under the editorial management of Mr. Alten Thornduke Rice; and its high standard of excellence is sustained throughout, month after month, by the editor's conurs in scarring the cooperation and the contributions of the subset men or intellect and afform the United States and Europe. The monthly numbers of the North American Review, and the half-yearly volumes of

ENDING A FLUSH SEASON.

Great Year for the Watering Places-

come from that has been spent in the watering places this year? Never has such a season been known as that which is just now closing. People came early; they are staying late, and the leading hotels as well as the minor boarding houses have been thronged with people who seem to have plenty of money which they are willing to spend. It is true as a matter of course that prices have been much reduced; many old exactions and impositions have been cut off, so that the traveller is not fleeced so unmercifully as in times past, but still the fact remains that more people have visited the watering places and more money has been spent thereat than ever before. Even the flush paper money times will compare in this respect with the sea 1879. The great throng which has visited the newly created watering place at Coney Island does not seem to have taken any one away from the older resorts. Long Branch has been crowded. Newport was never so full, Richfield Springs has probably had one-third more visitors than ever before, while here in Saratoga

every one is amazed at the number of people and the amount of money that has been spent Is not the real solution of this watering place conundrum the fact that a period of hopefulness has succeeded an era of gloom and op pression? People have just begun to make noney; stocks have been marked up, prices of real estate advanced, the outlook in a business point of view more favorable, and with that disposition to discount the future so characteristic of Americans, we have determined to lay out our money in pleasuring before we have really secured it; in other words, the money expended in the summer of '79 we expect to make in the fall and winter of '79 and '80.

holding its sessions in this place. It has brought a large attendance of people, more or less distinguished, and it must be confessed that with them there are a great many persons whom it is not desirable to know-people with "bees in their bonnets," intrusive and pertinacious persons afflicted with a craze or with a desire to bore their fellows on some technical subjechaving no general interest. All the papers submitted are voluntary contributions, and hence a promium is put upon the efforts of maniaes, in different specialties. If the association would have a permanent committee to invite eminent scientific people to contribute papers on special topics, giving prominence to those which are of the most importance, and then if a rigid scrutiny was made of all papers submitted before they were read, the association might become very attractive; but now modest men of merit are kept in the background and a lot of papers are read which are an affliction and have no sort of value. The active members of the association are largely Professors of the various colleges throughout the country, and what strikes the outsider is the little attention which these educators have paid to the art of expression. general thing they are very bad speakers; they do not know how to manage their voices; they are unimpressive in manner; it is often difficult for them to be heard, and one wonders how they could have secured appointments without undergoing the drill of a teacher in elecution or eing subjected to some practice in addressing audiences acceptably before they were allowed o fill a chair in a reputable college. Of course there are some notable exceptions to this criticism. President Barker of Philadelphia is an admirable speaker. Vice-President Major J. W. Powel is also an interesting talker. Perhaps it would be invidious to mention by namethor who really bore the various sections they are called upon to address, but as a general thing the speaking was conspicuously bad. There are a number of women members of the asso clation, and one of the newest, a Mrs. Erminine Smith of Jersey City (quite a handsome lady by

standing of the technique of her subject, which was about the method of preparing secondary gems for market. Although Saratoga is full, the local real estate dealers say that prices of realty are abnormally low; that there are no sales except under the hammer, and that these only bring the prices of the mortgages upon the property. There is searcely any new building in Saratoga and no one is even inquiring about property here. With this prosperous year it would seem incredible if some little speculative feeling should not arise, and new houses be erected to supply the presumed wants of next season. The number, variety, and popularity of the orings will always attract growing crowds to Saratoga. It is believed by many here that the next development of interest in this neighbor-hood will be around the Geyser and Vichy springs, which are situated a couple of miles

the way), made a good impression by two short

papers she read. Her manner was earnest and

spirited, and she showed a thorough under

south of the village proper.

Ever since Judge Hilton's famous edict against the Jews that race has given Saratega a wide berth. This year, however, some few of the chosen people have shown themselves at the other hotels, and next year it is believed that most of the old habitues will be here again. These people are undergoing a harsh discipline -the few intrusive, noisy, and vulgar Israel ites who gave an excuse for the Grand Union overhauled by their better-behaved co-religionists, and in a few years Jewish Chesterfields

will abound. It is an odd fact that but few bridal parties come to Saratoga. The effects of the waters are not only unromantie-they discourage amatery feeling. Love letters may come to Saratogathey are never written here; while novels and flirtations are at a discount. If they will only take the water, emotional people can safely de pend upon this spa to keep them out of mischief.

The Two-Handed Society. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me

the lovers of physical exercise I believe are to be found persons who will form a society for the development of the lost hand to the full capacity of the right one. Such a training will bring immediate benefit to all those whose occupation requires a constant use of the right hand such occupations as writing, drawing, lithographing wood carving, and so on. A distressing, almost incurable disease, the writers' palsy, would be unknown, for both hands being used alternately each hand would have the necessary reat. Besides these important advantages there would be a far more important benefit, that is, the higher development of one-half of our brain the right half, which, as is proved by physiologists, is north deep veloped, or account of the lack of struums. The proper are equal training of both hands would result in a stronger and more harmonious development of all the moutal faculties. Thus the studend of the luman mind and body would become higher and more perfect. The shireful tiresky, who addred healty, in order to the content tiresky, who addred healty, in order to the content tiresky, who addred healty, in order to the content tiresky, who addred healty, in order to the content tiresky, who addred healty, in order to the content tiresky, who addred healty in order to the content tiresky, who addred healty in the left of the content tiresky and the best of the content tiresky and the content tiresky hands being used alternately each hand would have the

Did he do More Than His Duty ! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am the

last person to belittle the bravery and devotion of rail road engineers, who as a rule receive the blame which belongs to others, and are too rarely accorded the praisthey deserve; but I am knocked all endways by the card in Saturday's Sex, headed "Almost a disaster," and signed by J. R. Giles, J. A. Armstrong, and R. Lewis, in which they call attention to the "bravery and herois: of Engineer Fred. Copson, who, on seeing the misplace switch, pulled the throttle of his engine and brought it is

or selection of the sense and brought it to a standard.

Money for Elections.

John J. O'Brien, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, made a requisition, yesterday, upon the Beard of Apportionment for \$20,850, to pay the additional clos-Con expenses, rendered necessary by the increase of the election districts from 500 to 678. After the reading of the requisition Mayor Copper moved that Mr. O'Brien he instructed that all requisitions for inner for relation purposes must be made by the Board or Police, and not by the head of one of its bureaus. The Mayor's motton

Mr. Dion Boucleault's Observation. From the Graphic. Everybody reads THE SUN.

RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER MEN.

Among all the millions of Russians now ending a constrained existence, the journalists and other writers are not the least wretched. However limited the rights of other classes. and however operous their duties, both rights and duties are definite and leave them some margin for free action. Even this poor taste of liberty is denied to the Russian who writes for the press. He has no rights that are likely to be respected; he has no clearly defined and limited duties toward the authorities, observing which he is out of danger. He does not know from moment to moment when the police may lay hands on him. Even silence is dangerous in his case. Whether he writes or ceases writing, he is liable at any time to find himself in the darkness of the military prison, or in the

leeper darkness of the Siberian mines. The history of Russian journalism is full of the misfortunes and sufferings of the ablest writers, the profoundest thinkers, and the most patriotic publicists that Rossin has known. Indeed, not a single prominent writer of Russia has had a tranquil life, or has died of old age. The lot of genius in Russia is poverty, prosecution, the prison, exile, and premature death. Born in the brilliant court of the famous Em-

press, Catherine II., Russian journalism was from the very beginning, a humble servant. Its representatives, especially Sumarokoff and Trediakovsky, were mere court hirelings, who confined themselves to glorifying everything that was done by the Northern Semiramis. But it was not long before, among the service scribes, able and bold men made their appearance, the first martyrs of the Russian press While Catherine, elated by the world's admira tion, was playing at constitutionalism, Radiz cheff published his famous book, "A Voyage from St. Petersburg to Moscow," in which h During the past week the American Associagave the most faithful picture of the miserable situation of the serfs. The Empress, who had tion for the Advancement of Science have been listened respectfully to the sound advice of Voltaire and Diderot, was not so telerent advice offered by one of her subjects. Radiz-cheff was sent to Siberia for life.

From that time to the present day the rôle of the Russian press has remained unchanged. The Russian writer must be either a seri or a martyr. Rileoff was hanged; Tchernishevsky. Michailoff, Zehapoff, Prijoff, Dostoevsky, and others were sentenced to hard labor in the Sierian mines: Herzen, Ogareff, Bakoonin Lauroff, Tkatcheff, and many others fied to foreign lands; Pisareff passed a larger part of his life in prison : Beilinsky, Dobroluboff, Hoho and Pominlovsky were starved; Pushkin, Gri oledoff, and Lermontoff were exiled to the Caucasus: Flerovsky, Zehedrin, Shulguin, and a legion of others are kept under surveillance by the police in towns remote from the capital; Nekrasoff, "the poet of grief," who sang the Decembrists, has been forced to appear at the official receptions and to speak against the Such is the fate of the Russian writers who

dare to be honest. The lot of the servile writers is not more enviable, at least so far as the finantial side is concerned. "Ninety per cent, of our Russian literary men." says the Golos, "are poor, and daily struggle for their daily brend. Add to this the various accidents that befall all literary work, wretched pay (by the life), and the restrictive and repressive regulations under which they do their work, and you have a true picture of the situation of the Russian journalist. Under such circumstances the writers cannot help themselves, and this is plainly proved by the experience of the Societ or the Aid of Needy Literary and Scientific Men. The literary fund is unable to satisfy the most urgent demands; although eked out by public charity, it is far from sufficient. Who of us journalists," aids the Golos, "doesn't know how many writers are living on the verge of starvation, how many suffer a premature death and what misery their families undergo?"

Take some suggestive figures from its accounts of the society just mentioned for the months of May and June. The fund was 76,000 roubles; in the month of May the income was 3,780 roubles; of this sum, 1,000 was granted by the Czar, 1,000 by the Minister of Instruction; 310 roubles had been repaid by debtors. The expenses were 2.200 roubles; of this sum, 630 oubles were given out as pensions, and the rest was given as subsidies or loans for different periods of time. The figures for the month of June were about the same. In these two months, among thirteen applicants who were granted aubsidies, were three sick persons, five destitute three widows, a lady writer, and an aged journalist. The sum advanced was from 25 to 150 roubles apiece. Eleven applicants were refused aid on different grounds. Three persons obtained loans of 300 roubles each.

The poverty of the writers is due, also, to the insecurity of the newspaper business. For ex- | was made, but nobody thought of looking into the trust ample: A few years ago, Mr. Korsh, editor of the St. Petersburg News, a very prosperous paper, was officially ordered either to change the character of his paper or to sell it. He chose to sell out. For the most trifling offences journals receive warnings; an unheeded warning means total suppression. In some cases newspapers are suspended for several months; in others they get off with a burdensome time. In this state of affairs publishers cannot afford to pay their writers and editors with any approach to liberailty. The surprising thing is, not that the Russian journals are so poor, but that so many taiented Russians are found ready to brave the hardships and perils of the editor's or writer's

Feeding a Man with Oats.

Prom the Constitution Grants CLEVELAND. Aug. 26 .- Last night Joseph Jamouch was ar exceeding a warrent classical him with marker sworm out by New Mary Pentenhauer, formerly when is a Bohamman manuel Joseph Itsur, the most in Desember, 1870 Janou, it and Tesur were die a distillated Hersen was bed into a subcom and field with whitese and then harderesed and model or salish mount the room on all lears and the extansion for could be room in all lears for the salish excent by a war to be a subcommendation of the salish extansion with the was ted with outs. The beat morning learn was ministed deal out the field of the salishout with its unouth and threat all of outs. An action of dashing salish the salishness crimer in the transition of dashing salish the salishnesser make at the time by the decreased's wife was weather the principal and recent developments have led to the arrest on the charge of murder.

Stopping a Bullet at Short Range.

From the dischange frages.

Two colored menget into a fight on Thursday horms has and one of those shot the other in the from with a pixel. Though the incidentative weight two feet apart, the hilber hittern's armine has nate head and for it the ground. It knows him lows, but did no firster damage.

Bill Elliott's l'ingers, From the Jon a Someth

A Good-Night Clock.

From the Jurismustile Palmy, A father on Monroe street has purchased a

From the San Francisco Chronice. Arrangements have been made by the Sierra alley shooting Club for a boar much in the bigging of

SUNBEAMS.

-Newman Hall's church and surrounding

Four of Philadelphia's large hotels, the erman, West End, St. George and La Pierre, are

nanently closed. The expenditure of the London School

Board this year is estimated at \$3,000,000, involving rate of 514 on the pound sterlin

-William R. Barker, the champlon checker aver of New England, has been made insane t

-The last representative of the family of etten of Hytten Castle, Durham, the baronial pile de-thed by Howitt, died a draper at Newcastle, leaving hip wife and daughter in penury -The Spanish bishops, making probably

a virtue of measury, have agreed to give up for the preent a fourth or their soluties. Their pay has been enor mous, the primate getting over \$250,000 a year. -The millionaire (Roman Catholie) Mar-

quis of Hote, has been married seven years, but has no sen and only one daughter, born in 1875. His heir is ds first consin, a Protestant, aged 55. Lord Bute is 22. -A young elephant in a menagerie attacked its keeper, at Lancaster, N. H. and probably would have killed him had not the virious brate's ther come to the man's rescue and inflicted terrible

-Brig Allison cut his throat in Louisville. at had not tosde a mortal wound when a police ok away the knife. Allison was unable to speak, but the wrote on a serap of paper: "I will give you \$5 Hyok will give me back my knue and let me kill myselr."

-A negro lay on his back asleep at Salem, in , with his bare seet updated on a log. A houter made, waster bettle a consummen that he would, at twenty ces, put a bullet through one or the sleeper's big toes, shot, and won; but the nexro has such for damages. -Dogs commonly accompany their masers to the Windiper theater, and, recently, in the midst of the most learnil scene in " Lady Andley's Secret," two

of the brutes got into a light close to the stage. The su-licence transferred its attention to the interpolated slow, and the play was suspended for bun minutes. -The "Pony" Moore of London negro nstrelsy is an American, who has grown wealthy in n show business over there. He lately found by taughter, Mrs. Backstraw, III in a wretched lod use, where her hashand had abandoned her. Moore ik her home, and sued in her benalf for divorce.

-A little Church at Hill's Corners, N. H as an interior profusely hone with fine worsted work, several years ago the cities was abandoned. A young and devoit whose got nessession, arranged for occa-sional religious services, and set about decorating it with her needle. She labora industriously, and has produced a great quantity of inscriptions, symbols, and flowers -In the Cincinnati Z Slogical Garden, "Pininger" is played on a real stip floating on a real take The characters are rowed to the vessel in small boats at The characters are rowed to the vesser in small boats at the proper moment, and the effect is remarkably realistic. Protty Estelle Martimer, the Bosseno, was a trife tark in getting abound on Saturday evening. In her burry

the tripped on a rope, and tell into the water, a distance of fifteen feet. Six Joseph Protects are w gallantly rescued er, but she dripped too much to perform without a ance of mothes, and the performance was delayed -How carnest the British House of Lords in the discharge of its duties may be judged from the trial one morning this month, when the Annanda Peerage claim came up, it was found to be, out of a house of 4(2), impossible to set a quorum of seven peers, and consequently, although leading counsel and an array of witnesses, many from Scotland, were present. he parties were unable to get their case heard during

the session. Yet, when the Liberals wished to transfer the hearing of final appeals to the Privy Council, the Tories torically opposed such a course. - The extravagant idea of English thetre performers regarding money in America is illus ated by 11 is passage from one of Olive Logan's letters to be cincinnati Espoise. "I went the other day with a rend of mine to call on an English opera bouffe singer show my friend desired to engage for America. We sand him heing at a terrific distance from the centre in a small, more than modest boose, of which he was no even the omy occupant. Ten dollars a week I should aink would cover his expenses here quite handsomely pet for America he domained a salary of \$270 a week, dispassage out and buck, and \$750 paid him prior to eaving, to be deducted from his salary the last four weeks of his engagement."

-In a recent municipal controversy in New Budlard, the Aldermen stood 3 to 3 on the question of a positiving a Chiec of Police. Mayor Soule, presiding over the Bourd, but having no vote, nominated Thomas L. Allen, but the Albertoen declined ten times to confirm in. At a subsequent meeting the Mayor put the ques-ion, "shall the nomination be rejected?" and, as the one smell a to 3, he declared Mr. Allen elected, and the atter qualified. The validity of the Mayor's action is te are the Massachusetts Court of Appeals for adjudication and Judge Lord has informally expressed the opinion that the Mayor had the right to put the question of confrination or rejection as he chose, and that the office a

Interest Police is filled, but he reserved the matterfer he consideration of the full court. -Katie Durov sneaked into a residence in Philadelphia, at might, left her shoes in the ballway, and crept up stairs. Intending to steal something and questy get out of the building. But the household was awake In consequence of sickness in the family, and Kate, while runninging in an upper room for valuables, heard a servant approaching. A large, empty trusk presented the only hiding place, and she hastily got intent. The discovery of the strange shoes, and the disorder in the room, led the tomistes to conjecture that a time was in the house, and a thorough search from att

hungry, cramped, and stiffed, before she ventured out Then she was cautured. -An ex-Mayor of St. Louis asked his wife to sign a conveyance of some property that he desired to sell, and she surprised out angered him by returns. He swore that, unless she compared, he would never speak to her again, and she was sing obdurate. That was sateen years ego, and although they had been a leving counic, and have since lived in the same house, they have never exchanged a word directly. They roome apart, but sat at the same table, and were never golity of When circumstances made communication between their absolutely accessory, they respectively addressed their tangitter, and she spoke tor both. Their questions to but, were always framed in the third person. To

daughter died a low days ago, but the parents are said to

-Count Turenne, on his return to France from a rour in the United States, promises his spinion that society exists here to only a very insufed exist. By that another shared term he means "those rapports, those sympathetic communications, that one has with others," the another that there are American minds enlightened and cultivated in ort, letters, and science, but in the next and converted in art, inters, and science, but they associate with each other adment exchangely, in a ly no means immercode grain. He describes as solows what he conceives to be a far larger class. Famoricals full of men who have successed many cloudy, but who are throughous a tailing whose resonance as specific, but whose sends a provening the region who have returned and cannot appropriate them, beaks and do not read from, bother and bed institute, the observations society. Ratter, is have and bed institute, the observations to greaterfort, the there do not know how to enjoy it. To be suite, there are encountermined.

The London Tublet is at pains to deny the "mass and melanons" rainer that five caudinal wave instead with proposed with proposed with proposed with proposed with proposed with proposed with the five rain and the grounds input which the fields for an intradistible plus for another are that the magniage was lengthaben by four and frees and mass that every possible or patients has been given to the Prince to appear to answer. The marriane was the worse of the latter makes the Ductions always result of Hamiltonia partners of the flates at Scient. The Duchers a very proof and ambificult woman, was mornified by the refusal of the flatest Cart for give her presented to the though about the first order of the first and prince where the crossing Lovie Nagalesia cause to the though about the first of the first and principles of the first and principles and the first a -The Lordon Tublet is at pains to deny

have entered the atomick so the remarkers of each of their expectations, whom a propose at the time of the Attached by Three Panchers.

At midnight, a short from a tree an old minimal mined White Prace with the page of the form and the page of the page of the page of the form and the page of | ounces of fresh, or tour of sait fish.

- During 830 years no woman is known to